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IMPACT: 71-72

CITY OF BOSTON SAFE STREETS PROJECTS

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MAYOR KEVIN H. WHITE'S SAFE STREETS ACT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[1971]

Introduction

Mayor Kevin H. White's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee and its Staff are the City of Boston criminal justice planning and coordination agency charged with responsibility for the administration of Federally-funded crime prevention and justice system improvement projects for Boston, under the Safe Streets Acts and Omnibus Crime Control legislation of 1968 and 1970.

In the past year and a half -- the 1970/71 period of agency activity -- the City of Boston took its first steps toward "crime control" and the intelligent use of available Federal funds.

Prior to 1970, crime in Boston tended to receive high-level attention only insofar as a short-term reaction to a specific crisis was required. There were no established priorities for planning, no clearly-defined, realistic system goals.

Last year, with the establishment of the Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee and Staff (then known as the Office of Justice Administration), the City of Boston began moving toward the elaboration of priorities and toward the definition of an explicit working goal.

In 1970, city justice planners surveyed the component agencies of Boston's justice system -- the police, the courts, corrections agencies, juvenile services -- with the aim of initiating the process of system-wide problem analysis and priority setting. In addition, staff members undertook the most comprehensive neighborhood-by-neighborhood study of crime Boston had ever witnessed; the result was the report Crime in Boston, issued early this year. Further, in cooperation with the line agencies of the local justice system, planners developed proposals for needed action programs which brought some \$2 million in Federal funds to Boston for 1970/71. These funds, secured at the end of 1970 and put to work on the street in 1971, have allowed Boston to make a beginning effort toward the improvement of the criminal justice system, and thus toward "crime control".

"Crime control" does not mean an external decision by planners to hire X number of additional police, or to create Y number of new court facilities, or to add Z number of cells to our corrections facilities. Instead, it means a realization that work must be done on the whole process of criminal justice administration in Boston -- it means that money and planning must be devoted to helping the component agencies of the justice system increase their own capabilities to deal with the problems that arise in their own areas of responsibility.

Thus the building of a system for effective justice administration takes more than money alone, more than personnel alone -- it takes time and planning. And it takes commitment: the City's commitment to persevere in the faith that long-range change, and long-range improvement, in the process of urban crime control requires change within the component agencies themselves. Neither the police, nor the citizens of this City can do it alone.

The process has just begun.

We face now the prospect of planning for the effective use of Federal funds in the next year -- the period which it is convenient to term 1971/72, since grant awards made in the latter half of 1971 will have primary impact in 1972. Current projects in Boston and the experiences of other cities serve as guides in this planning process, as do the findings of Crime in Boston and the stated needs and problems of the individual justice agencies themselves.

The following sections of this report set forth the priorities and projects to which Boston will allocate its Federal Safe Streets funding for the 1971/72 period.

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Priorities:

In 1970, justice planners identified a number of top priority areas for the utilization of Federal Safe Streets funding in Boston. These priorities remain imperative:

- the need for improvement in police response time, and in police resource allocation
- the need for citizen-security in high-crime areas
- the need for more effective prosecution in Boston's district courts
- the need for improvement of rehabilitation in the corrections system
- the need for alternatives to present mechanisms for dealing with violent crime
- the need for an effective city drug program
- the need for a comprehensive alcohol program
- the need for the development of new strategies to combat specific crimes
- the need for continued comprehensive justice system planning

Our presentation of projects on the following pages reflects Boston's awareness of these priorities and its determination to ensure that they are met.

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PRIORITY I.: THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE RESPONSE TIME,
AND IN POLICE RESOURCE ALLOCATION.

Police arrest rates vary directly with the speed of police response to a call. The difference of two or three minutes in the first ten minutes after a crime has been committed can mean a major increase in the number of arrests made by the police. Rapid response to emergency calls depends upon good communications systems and police management control.

In 1970/71, under a Federal Safe Streets grant through the Mayor's Committee, the Boston Police Department began the implementation of a new "command and control" system, designed to speed police response time and to provide better and more easily accessible information for investigation purposes.

For the upcoming year:

- Safe Streets funding will enable the Boston Police Department to further the development and implementation of the command and control system, including the design of a central records bank, the refinement of the field reporting system, the development of a coding process for city-wide crime statistics, and the development of automatic locator and communications systems for contact with patrol vehicles.

One aspect of intelligent police resource allocation is the removal from the aegis of the police department of a number of minor tasks which absorb enormous amounts of police time and which have little to do with the real business of the police (prevention, detection and apprehension). In 1971, the City of Boston took a major step toward the removal of one of these time-consuming tasks from police hands by establishing a pilot Alcohol Detoxification project.

For the upcoming year:

- Boston will continue its pilot Alcohol Detoxification project, designed to save police, courts, and corrections facilities time and personnel energy by providing for non-criminal pick-up and treatment of homeless chronic drunkenness offenders. (project #71-31)

Further 1971/72 projects with police impact include the following:

- Continuation of the Lineup project, to aid in the identification of offenders. (part of project # 71-06).

PRIORITY II. THE NEED FOR CITIZEN SECURITY IN HIGH CRIME AREA.

Though one major finding of the comprehensive Crime in Boston neighborhood-by-neighborhood crime analysis was that the vast majority of Boston's neighborhoods are extraordinarily safe (as safe as Boston's more affluent suburban neighbors), certain specific areas of the city experience a disproportionate incidence of serious crime. In 1970/71, Boston began the development of a comprehensive Citizen Security program to meet the needs of these high-crime areas.

For the upcoming year:

- The Citizen Security project will be continued and expanded; funding will be directed to the following sub-sections of the overall project:
 - "My Friend the Policeman", a program designed to familiarize school children in high-crime areas with the workings of the law enforcement process.
 - "Sav-More", an intensive campaign to improve police-community understanding, and to involve neighborhood residents in helping strengthen their own security precautions, in a 17-block area of Roxbury; a victimization survey and a survey on community security is also planned.
 - "Lineup", a program directed by the Legal Counsel to the Boston Police, in which the lineup technique will be continued as an identification aid; lineups were successfully reinstituted in Boston last year after many years of non-use. (project #71-06)
 - "Park Guides", a program to greatly increase the use of the recreational potential of Franklin Park through park guides providing needed security and assistance to park visitors.
 - Street Lighting -- street lighting will be provided for the Ringer playground adjacent to the new West End Boys Club to increase the security and utilization of the area; in cooperation with the Police Department and the Public Works Department, two or three other sites in the city will be selected for improved street lighting.

PRIORITY III: THE NEED FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION IN
BOSTON'S DISTRICT COURTS

In the past year, Boston used Safe Streets funds to replace the antiquated police prosecutor system on an experimental basis in three district courts; replacing policemen with trained lawyers serves both to free police time for other necessary tasks and to upgrade the professionalism of the district court process. Since the district court is normally the accused's first contact with the judicial process, it is important that district court proceedings evolve with a high degree of competence. Technical mistakes in law during these proceedings can lead to a time-consuming trial de novo in Superior Court. Both court and police spokesmen have reported satisfaction with the experimental program carried on in the past year in the Dorchester, South Boston and Charlestown courts.

Therefore, for the upcoming year:

- The District Court Prosecutor project will be continued and expanded; three legal aides will be promoted to prosecutors and assigned to the Roxbury Court; the project will also continue in Dorchester, South Boston and Charlestown. (Project # 71-53).

New court programs for the upcoming year include the following:

- Prosecutors: Training and Reference Material Project. Funding will enable the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office to write and publish a reference manual for prosecutors, including detailed outlines of common law and statutory crime and extensive discussions of current issues in the areas of search and seizure, arrest, detention, etc. (Project #71-50).
- Organized Crime Investigation/Electronic Surveillance. To design and implement a training course in the use of electronic surveillance methods, under court authorization, for investigation of organized crime cases (Project # 71-47).

PRIORITY IV: THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF REHABILITATION IN
THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

It is manifest that in Massachusetts, just as elsewhere across the country, our "corrections" institutions and "rehabilitative" programs have failed miserably to live up to their names. If rehabilitation is to occur at all, we must give massive support to the reformation of existing institutions and we must press for the development of alternative to institutionalization, especially in the area of community-based corrections centers.

There are three main components of the overall "corrections" section of the Boston justice system: (1) Charles Street Jail; (2) Deer Island House of Correction; (3) those men in the community under the supervision of probation or parole officials.

For the upcoming year:

- The bulk of corrections-related funding (adult) under Boston Safe Streets planning will be channeled toward one multi-faceted project: Development of Comprehensive Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs.

The impact of this funding will affect all three sections of the Boston "corrections" system:

- 1) Charles Street Jail--parts of the jail will be compartmentalized with screening to provide greater physical security, but also to permit inmates more freedom of movement and exercise inside the facility. In addition, a special bail project will be instituted to provide for release of the maximum number of defendants before trial.
- 2) Deer Island--educational programs for inmates will be expanded, on the model of the project begun last year offering college courses to qualified inmates; guards will be provided with additional training in disturbance control.
- 3) For men about to be released, or released--extension of classification and referral services; special training for probation officers in the problems of drug abuse; heavy emphasis on the utilization of private agencies, on a contract basis, to provide halfway-house services to released offenders, as well as job training courses and placement opportunities

(Project #71-27)

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PRIORITY V: THE NEED FOR NEW APPROACHES IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY

One of the saddest statistics revealed by the Crime in Boston report was that, for the majority of serious crimes, well over 50 per cent of the offenders were under 25 years of age. In fact, 15- and 16-year-olds have arrest rates among the highest of any age group, both locally and nationwide. Thus the need for special attention to the problems of delinquency is very great.

In the past year, substantial Boston Safe Streets funding was allocated to a variety of experimental programs designed to reach the pre-delinquent youth and to rehabilitate the delinquent. Many of these programs are being supported with continuation funding for the upcoming year.

There are three aspects to planning for the "juvenile" component of the justice system: (1) delinquency prevention; (2) for the delinquent, provision of alternatives to institutionalization; (3) productive rehabilitation and training.

Boston's 1971-72 program for juveniles includes projects in all three of these areas:

Delinquency Prevention:

- Urban Area Community Prevention project: Roxbury Court Clinic--continuation of this project will provide coordinated psychiatric supervision and community organization to deal with youths whose behavior borders on delinquency (Project # 71-12).
- Mental Health Services to Delinquents and Their Families--project centers on South Boston, and will be operated in conjunction with Tufts New England Mental Health Center; workers will help youths in age groups 9-12, 12-15, and 15-18, and deal as well with parents, teachers and community agencies; the project addresses itself to the problems of the delinquent child, and to the personal universe which surrounds him (Project # 71-15).

Alternatives to Institutionalization

- Boston Residential Center--a community-based center in Roxbury-North Dorchester which will serve as a residence for 15 boys aged 13-17, referred by courts, agencies or families (Project # 71-11).
- Community Residential Center for Juveniles--continuation funding for the successful DARE residential youth center in Dorchester; educational and employment programs are stressed (Project # 70-47).

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Rehabilitation and Training

- Vocational Projects Serving Delinquents and Youthful Offenders--modeled in part on the format of self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous and Synanon, this project uses delinquent youths as tutors for younger children with learning difficulties similar to their own; other youth adjudicated delinquent or seen as high-potential delinquents will be employed to undertake a survey of recreational facilities in areas of the city with high delinquency incidences. Juvenile offenders may best help themselves by taking responsibility for helping others. (Project # 71-13).

PRIORITY VI: THE NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES TO PRESENT MECHANISMS FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENT CRIME

The problem of pure violence is probably the most difficult aspect of criminal behavior for a city to tackle; many violent crimes are so largely the product of instantaneous emotion that they would occur despite all possible preventive effort--most murders, for example, involve people who know each other, and many are utterly un-preventable. We need to know more about violent offenders; and we need a secure facility in Suffolk County for the treatment of dangerous, violent persons.

Boston will take action in this area in the upcoming year:

- The Violent Crime Center project will establish one section of Charles Street Jail as a secure hospital facility for the treatment of violent offenders; a coincident benefit of the project will be provision of more extensive medical services for Charles Street inmates than was hitherto the practice (Project # 71-08).

PRIORITY VII: THE NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE CITY DRUG PROGRAM

Recent estimates made by knowledgeable observers indicate that Boston may contain as many as 10,000 persons physically dependent upon narcotics--largely heroin. The problem is nothing short of enormous. Boston's TURNOFF program is now well into its second year; in 1970-71, the TURNOFF program was allocated substantial Safe Streets funding. Two methadone outpatient clinics are now in operation serving 600 persons, with a waiting list of over 500.

In the area of drug abuse for 1971-72:

- Continuation funding for Boston's Comprehensive Drug Abuse Control project will open a third out-patient clinic, at Brighton Marine Hospital, to serve 100-130 persons (Project # 71-28).

PRIORITY VIII: THE NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL PROGRAM

Every year, six out of ten arrests made by the Boston Police are for the "crime" of public drunkenness. Four out of every ten of these arrests are made in Police District Four. It costs the City more than \$1,000,000 a year to process inebriates through the police, courts and corrections apparatus. The result of this expenditure of time and energy is frustration--it has no effect on the chronic, homeless drinker, and it wastes the time of the Boston Police.

During the past year, Boston initiated a pilot Alcohol Detoxification project, with a pick-up van manned by medics, a residential detoxification center, and supportive medical and referral services. The Detox project--now operating on a pilot basis with 20 beds until the completion of a 77-bed facility--focuses on District Four, the South End, where Boston's drunkenness problem is greatest. Detox is the first step toward removing drunkenness from the criminal framework; we should work toward that goal.

For the upcoming year:

- Continuation of the Alcohol Detoxification project will save police time and the system's money; it will offer better medical care for Boston's homeless men; and it will lay the groundwork for the necessary removal of public drunkenness from the list of "crimes" (Project # 71-31).

PRIORITY IX: THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STRATEGIES TO COMBAT SPECIFIC CRIMES

Crime in Boston highlighted certain specific crime problems in Boston, most notably an exceedingly high rate of auto theft and a rather high rate of residential burglary. High incidences of specific crimes were noted in particular neighborhoods as well.

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- Planning for Boston crime control in the next year will emphasize innovative approaches to the problems of auto theft and burglary.

Several anti-burglary strategies will be implemented on an experimental basis in the Citizen Security Project (Project # 71-06).

Planning will be aided by further refinements in neighborhood crime data gathered in a 1971-72 Specific Crime Analysis project (Project # 69-53).

PRIORITY X: THE NEED FOR CONTINUED COMPREHENSIVE JUSTICE
SYSTEM PLANNING

The Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee and Staff will continue to coordinate criminal justice planning for Boston, and will work in close cooperation with line agencies of the justice system to set future objectives for utilization of Federal Safe Streets funds. The Mayor's Committee will provide technical assistance to line agencies in proposal development and planning, and will handle the administrative machinery of proposal review, grant management and monitoring.

- A Planning Grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will enable the Mayor's Committee and its Staff to furnish a continuing planning and system analysis capability for Boston's justice agencies (Project # 71-64).

FACT	PRIORITY	PROJECT	FUNDING	CONTINUATION	LOCAL IMPACT
POLICE ARREST RATES VARY DIRECTLY WITH SPEED OF RESPONSE TO CALLS.	NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE RESPONSE TIME & IN POLICE RESOURCE ALLOCATION	*POLICE INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION SYSTEM 71-60 *ALCOHOL DETOX.(71-3D) *LINE-UP (71-06)	\$590,000 ----- -----	✓ ✓ ✓	SOUTH END
THE CRIME IN BOSTON REPORT SHOWED THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN SOME BOSTON NEIGHBORHOODS IS HUNDREDS OF TIMES GREATER THAN IN OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS.	THE NEED FOR CITIZEN SECURITY IN HIGH CRIME AREAS	*CITIZEN SECURITY 71-06 -My Friend the Policeman -Sav-More -Line-Up -Street Lighting -Franklin Pk. Guides	330,000	✓	ROXBURY ROXBURY
THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURT IS SERIOUSLY BOGGED DOWN BY DE NOVO APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT.	THE NEED FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION IN BOSTON'S DISTRICT COURTS	*DISTRICT COURT PROSECUTORS 71-53 *TRAINING & REFERENCE MANUAL 71-50 *ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION/ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE 71-47	80,170 28,794 10,945	✓	DORCHESTER, ROXBURY CHARLESTOWN; SOUTH BOSTON
RECIDIVISM IN MASSACHUSETTS IS ESTIMATED AT 40 TO 60 PERCENT OF THOSE RELEASED.	THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF REHABILITATION IN THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM.	*DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT & REHAB. PROGRAMS 71-27 -Charles St. Jail -Deer Island -Services for Released Offenders	200,000	✓	

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS CRIMES IN BOSTON ARE UNDER 25 - FOR SOME OFFENSES THE PERCENTAGE IS 75%	APPROACHES IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY	*1. COMMUNITY 71-12 PREVENTION *MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES TO DEL. & FAMILIES 71-15 (2) <u>ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION:</u> *BOSTON RESIDENTIAL CENTER 71-11 *COMM. RESIDENTIAL CENTER 70-47 (3) <u>TRAINING:</u> *VOCATIONAL PROJECTS SERVING DEL. 71-13	65,000 21,250 50,000 50,000 32,500	✓ ✓ ✓	ROXBURY SOUTH BOSTON ROXBURY/NORTH DORCHESTER
PRESENT DETERRENCE EFFORTS HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON VIOLENT CRIME.	NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES TO PRESENT MECHANISMS FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENT CRIME	*VIOLENT CRIME CENTER 71-08	50,000		
THERE ARE AS MANY AS 10,000 ADDICTS IN BOSTON.	NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE CITY DRUG PROGRAM	*COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL 71-28	113,183	✓	
SIX OUT OF TEN ARRESTS IN BOSTON ARE FOR DRUNKENNESS	NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL PROGRAM	*BOSTON ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION PROJECT 71-31	341,000	✓	SOUTH END
BOSTON'S AUTO THEFT RATE IS SIX TIMES THE NATIONAL AVERAGE: BURLARY RATE > THAN NATL.	NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STRATEGIES TO COMBAT SPECIFIC CRIMES	*CITIZEN SECURITY -Sav-Mor (71-06) -District 3 Aux. Police	-----		ROXBURY MATTAPAN
NO INROADS CAN BE MADE ON CRIME WITHOUT STRENGTHENING OF ALL ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.	THE NEED FOR CONTINUED COMPREHENSIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM PLANNING	*PLANNING GRANT 71-64 *PRECINCT CRIME ANALYSIS 69-53	150,000 24,820		

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PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Non-Competitives

71-60	Boston Police Information and Communications System	\$590,000
71-06	High Crime Area Security	330,000
71-27	Development of Comprehensive Treatment and Rehabilitation	200,000
71-31	Boston Alcohol Detoxification	341,000
71-12	Urban Area Community Prevention	65,000
71-08	Violent Crime Center	50,000
71-11	Boston Residential Center	50,000
71-64	Planning	<u>150,000</u>
	Sub-Total	\$1,776,000

Competitives

71-28	City of Boston Comprehensive Drug Abuse Control	\$113,183
71-53	District Court Prosecutors	80,170
70-47	Community Residential Centers for Juveniles	50,000
71-13	Vocational Projects Serving Delinquent and Youthful Offenders	32,500
71-50	Training and Reference Materials	28,140
69-53	Specific Crime Analysis	24,820
71-15	Mental Health Services to Delinquents and their Families	21,250
71-47	Specialized Training	<u>10,945</u>
	Sub-Total	\$361,662

TOTAL	\$2,137,662
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1. Project Objectives

The objective of this grant is to improve the command and control, communication, information, and resource allocation functions of the Boston Police Department. It will continue support provided for these improvements from 1970 funding.

2. Project Description

Monies will be divided into two categories of expenditure: Consultant and Contract Services and Equipment. Under Consultants the following improvements are planned:

Evaluation of Car Locator Systems with final result being a plan to purchase a particular system,

Improvement of Operations of computer system,

Continued implementation of command and control system,

Continued development of computer simulation of patrol force for use in resource allocation work,

Engineering services in conjunction with new communications center and 911 system,

Consultant services in the development of new field reporting and central records systems,

Continued development of improvements in statistical procedures to make information more available to and more useful to patrol personnel to reduce street crime.

Equipment purchased under this grant will include:

Portable TV Equipment for live pickup of major operations,

Communications Equipment: walkie-talkies, base stations, etc.

Display Equipment for complaint operators and dispatchers for Command and Control System,

Additional Computer Equipment,

Automated Records Equipment.

Project Objectives

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Project Scope

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Project Deliverables

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Project Risks

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Project Budget

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Project Schedule

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Project Conclusion

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3. Estimated Budget

Contract and Consultants:	\$190,000
Equipment:	<u>400,000</u>
Total:	\$590,000

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1. Project Objectives:

The objectives of the Citizen Security Project are to continue to provide support for a variety of approaches to increasing the security of people in specific high crime neighborhoods of Boston. The projects will again be evaluated as to the nature of the crime problem and whether the specific techniques developed can be used in other neighborhoods.

2. Project Description:

This project is addressing problems in specific neighborhood areas. Preventive strategies are being employed on an experimental basis. Funding has been provided to date for the following projects:

"My Friend the Policeman" - directed by Lena Saunders of The Model Neighborhood Board:

. Designed to familiarize school children with the law enforcement process.

. Funded for \$44,357

Personnel:	\$29,769
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Equipment:	\$ 1,248
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Office & Admin:	<u>\$13,340</u>
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TOTAL...	\$44,357
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"Line-Up" - directed by Robert Glass, Legal Advisory to the Boston Police Department:

The project is designed to enable the Police Department to pay for people to stand in police line-ups for identification of suspects.

. Consultants & Contract Services:	\$6,240.00
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Equipment	<u>\$ 260.00</u>
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TOTAL...	\$6,500.00
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"Sav-More"- directed by Timothy Germany, Roxbury Multi-Service Center:

. Within a 17-block area of Roxbury, Tim and his staff are working to improve police-community understanding and on methods neighborhood people can use to improve their security.

. To determine the effectiveness of these community organization efforts, they are developing data through a victimization survey and a survey on security efforts.

Personnel:	\$64,133.00
Consultant/Contract Services:	\$ 600.00
Equipment:	\$ 634.00
Office & Admin.:	<u>\$12,276.00</u>
TOTAL...	\$77,643.00

"Franklin Park Guide Project" - directed by Elma Lewis:

The Elma Lewis School has undertaken a contract for the operation of Franklin Park. The School's program involves operation of the Playhouse in the Park and numerous innovative cultural enrichment and recreational activities. An integral part of the total program, which is here applied for, is the Park Guides Project. This component will supply eight Park Guides to provide needed security and guidance in the Park and thereby facilitate greatly increased use of its recreational potential.

. Funded for:

Personnel:	\$41,160.00
Consultants/Contract Services:	\$ 2,745
Equipment:	\$ 4,708
Office & Admin:	<u>\$ 4.987</u>
TOTAL...	\$53,600

Page 10 of 10

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part is a summary of the work done during the year.

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"Operations" - directed by A. Ray Payne of the Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee:

. This portion represents an effort to monitor the programs developed by specifically funded portions of this project and to undertake activities relevant to installing street lights in portions of Brighton-Allston and elsewhere through the City. The estimated cost of planning, installing and assessing street lights will be \$91,175.00 .

3. Estimated Budget:

Personnel: \$32,306.00

Contract Services:

a. My Friend the Policeman	\$44,357.00
b. Line-Up	6,500.00
c. Sav-More	77,643.00
d. Franklin Park	53,600.00
e. Lights	<u>91,175.00</u>

TOTAL... \$273,275.00

Office & Admin. \$ 24,419.00

TOTAL... \$330,000.00

Approved by the Board of Directors
January 1, 1964

Resolved, that the Board of Directors
do hereby authorize the President
to execute and deliver to the
proper authorities all documents
and instruments necessary to
carry out the purposes of this
resolution.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the
company this 1st day of January, 1964.
President
Secretary

1. Project Objectives

The population in the City of Boston of people in need of correctional supervision and rehabilitation is comprised of three elements: The Charles Street Jail; the Deer Island House of Correction; and the body of men at large in the community either under the supervision of probation or parole, or as released offenders with no present correctional obligations. Estimates of the numbers of men involved in this population exceed 25% of the Commonwealth offender population as a whole. It is apparent from recidivism rates that institutions have failed in the task of rehabilitation of offenders; if rehabilitation is to occur at all, significant support must be given to improve existing institutional methods and provide alternatives to institutionalization in the form of community-based services, reaching the offender where he works, lives, and often commits crime. This has been the thrust of the President's Task Force Report on Corrections and much of LEAA programming, particularly in Massachusetts. In addition, while there are numerous public and private agencies which currently deal with the problems of the offender in the community, there is both a major lack of resources and a lack of coordination of these services. Two general objectives for a corrections program in the City of Boston are: (1) the development of community-based corrections programs, directed toward rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders through provision of a range of correctional services in a community setting; (2) support the two existing correctional institutions in expanding their rehabilitation programs; increasing security, and providing improved inmate living conditions.

2. Project Description

A number of activities will occur under this project. The classification and referral project operated by the Massachusetts Correctional Association for the Penal Institutions Department will be continued. Training for officers at Deer Island in riot prevention and control will be provided, as well as training for Court Probation officers in dealing with the problem of drug abuse. The Education Program at Deer Island will be expanded and specialized personnel will be provided to assist the Co-missioner and the Work Release Supervisor.

At Charles Street Jail, funds will be provided to compartmentalize the Jail by means of heavy guage screening for the purpose of increasing the security of the Jail and of allowing

THE NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

Project Description

The purpose of this project is to create a comprehensive database of all the records of the National Archives and Records Administration. The project will involve the following steps:

1. Identify all the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.
2. Create a database of all the records.
3. Enter all the records into the database.
4. Make the database available to the public.

Project Objectives

The project has the following objectives:

1. To create a comprehensive database of all the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.
2. To make the database available to the public.
3. To ensure the accuracy and completeness of the database.
4. To provide a means for the public to access the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.

inmates more time out of their cells to participate in rehabilitative and recreational programs. Also at Charles Street Jail, a bail project will be undertaken. The purpose of this would be to get those men who, under the Bail Reform Act of 1968 should not be incarcerated, out of the Jail. This will allow those men to maintain family and job relationships while awaiting trial, alleviate the overcrowding problem at the Jail, and result in cost savings in the operation of the Jail.

Finally, contracts will be made with private agencies to provide half way house services to released offenders and other social services such as job training and placement.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$70,000
Contracts & Consultants:	78,000
Equipment:	29,500
Office & Administration:	<u>22,500</u>
Total:	\$200,000

1. Project Objectives

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice has reported that one of every three arrests in the United States is for the offense of public drunkenness. "The great volume of these arrests places an extremely heavy load on the operations of the criminal justice system."

In Boston, nearly sixty percent of the arrests made by the Boston Police Department in recent years have been for the "crime" of public drunkenness.

The Boston drunkenness problem is most acute in the Police District Four area of the city. In 1969, drunkenness arrests in District Four (7,166) accounted for 38.2% of the total drunkenness arrests citywide. Arrests for drunkenness in Districts One and Four account for nearly sixty percent of the total drunkenness arrests citywide.

Many of those persons who commit the crime have spent, in short periods, much of their lives in jail; for nearly forty percent of those arrested are repeaters. Many of those persons arrested for drunkenness are homeless, unattached, and often require medical attention.

Clearly, the process of arrest, incarceration, and release of drunks has made no effect on the incidence of public drunkenness.

The Boston Alcohol Detoxification Project is planned to reduce the number of public drunkenness arrests by the Boston Police; to save the space and time of police, courts, and correctional personnel and facilities; to demonstrate a cost-effective method for the treatment of alcoholics; and to improve the quality of health care received by homeless alcoholics.

2. Project Description

The components of the Boston Alcohol Detoxification Project include a three man civilian Street Rescue Team which is to approach men who are drunk in public view and offer them the opportunity to enter a voluntary, five-day "drying-out" program. The team will patrol the area of Boston now serviced by Boston Police District Four. Willing intoxicated men and women who might otherwise be arrested for public drunkenness are to be transported to a seventy-seven bed detoxification unit.

Intake Medical Screening is the second component of the project. Once a person arrives at the unit, he will be evaluated for admission by paramedical and nursing personnel. If additional medical care is required, the patient will be transported to a hospital facility for a medical evaluation by a physician.

The third component of the project is medical detoxification. Those persons admitted to the unit will be encouraged to remain for five days. During that time, patients will be treated for alcohol withdrawal under the supervision of a physician and care of nurses and paramedical personnel. The unit will operate twenty-four hours a day. Patients who require outpatient psychiatric or medical evaluations will be referred to local hospitals.

The assessment and referral component of the project will be conducted by a team of counselors, and plans for aftercare placements for the patients will be worked out. The detoxification unit is to provide no formal aftercare treatment as such, and is to emphasize the use of existing community facilities for the short and long term treatment of physically sober men. While the facility will not accept women during the initial operating period, approximately ten beds will be made available for women as the project develops.

The project is to conduct a small research component.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel		\$ 79,200
Contracts and Consultants, to include:		
a. Building rehabilitation	\$198,568	
b. Purchase of medical and psychiatric evaluation services for 3 months from Boston City Hospital	\$ 7,755	
c. Rescue vehicle lease	\$ 645	
d. Travel	\$ 985	
	Sub-total	\$207,953
Equipment		\$ 33,000
Office and Administration		\$ 20,847
	TOTAL	\$341,000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

1. Project Objectives:

This project is part of a three-year program which is a primary effort to integrate the activities of the court and the requirements of the community in which the court is located. During 1970 and the first part of 1971, a group from the Roxbury District Court Clinic work closely with many of the social service agencies within the area.

2. Project Description:

It is maintained that this continuation grant will continue the efforts of the personnel of this project to ascertain the existence of and help with the development of community services that will be available to the court. Likewise, these people will be making the community aware of the services the court renders and try and augment those services to respond to community demands. An example of the type of project and success we are looking for is the Roxbury Court District Screening Board which, under Chapter 889, refers addicts to various treatment facilities. This program now in an embryonic stage and is a direct result of our efforts to integrate community services.

3. Estimated Budget:

Personnel:	\$54,405
Equipment:	\$ 645
Office & Administration:	\$ 6,285
Consultants/Contract Servs:	<u>\$ 3,665</u>
TOTAL...	\$65,000

1. Introduction

This project is part of a series of studies on the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The study will be conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects will be children of various ages. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study will be presented in a report.

2. Objectives

The objectives of this study are to determine the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The study will be conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects will be children of various ages. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study will be presented in a report.

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3. Methodology

The methodology of this study is to determine the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The study will be conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects will be children of various ages. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study will be presented in a report.

The methodology of this study is to determine the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The study will be conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects will be children of various ages. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study will be presented in a report.

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The methodology of this study is to determine the effects of the environment on the development of the human brain. The study will be conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects will be children of various ages. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study will be presented in a report.

Project Objectives

Significant numbers of violent and dangerous persons come into the custody of the Boston Police Department and the Suffolk County Sheriff's Office every year. Presently there is no secure facility equipped for medical and psychiatric treatment of such persons. Often these individuals are taken to Boston City Hospital for treatment, causing serious security problems for the officers involved. The unfortunate shooting of an innocent patient at Boston City Hospital by a police officer attempting to apprehend his charge is a case in point. The objective of this project is to provide in Charles Street Jail a facility where dangerous persons can receive treatment under secure conditions.

Project Description

The area in Charles Street Jail known as the Solarium will be converted into a hospital. The area will be secured from the rest of the jail and renovated and equipped to provide Medical and Dental Services to inmates. It is expected that the project will accomplish the following: provide a secure place for treating dangerous persons; improve the quality of medical care at the jail; and effect significant cost reductions by alleviating the problem of transporting prisoners to, and guarding them at Boston City Hospital. Sheriff Eisenstadt has also received commitments from hospitals and dental schools to donate services to the Jail if a suitable hospital area were provided.

Estimated Budget

Contracts & Consultants:	\$25,000
Equipment:	21,650
Office & Administration:	<u>3,350</u>
Total:	\$50,000

1. Project Objectives

In the City of Boston, as in most cities today, there is a need for alternatives to large institutions for the rehabilitation of delinquent and pre-delinquent youth. The development of small community based residential centers is consistent with the current direction of the Department of Youth Services.

The purpose of this program is to provide an alternative to large institutions as the basis of a rehabilitative setting for delinquent youth. Secondly, it is to provide a model for other such programs within the City of Boston or in other cities in the Commonwealth.

It is estimated that the center will reduce delinquency among those served in the residence. This will be measured by number of arrests, number of days spent in jail, school and work adjustment, before and after residency in the center.

2. Project Description

The program will consist of a community based residential center to serve 15 boys at a time, between the ages of 13 and 17 years of age. The boys will be referred by the courts, by public and private agencies and in some cases, by the child's family. The center will be located in the Roxbury-North Dorchester community and will be staffed twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by a staff of seven people.

The boys will live in the residential center and attend school and/or work in the community. A boy will leave the center when it is mutually determined between the staff and the resident that he is ready to leave. The involvement of the family in the rehabilitation of the child is an important aspect of the program. Further, the involvement of the community in the activities of the center is a primary focus of the rehabilitative process.

Technical assistance for the development and operation of the program will be conducted by the Residential Center Development Team from the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement. The delegate agency is the Ecumenical Center of Roxbury, Inc.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	11,690
Contracts & Consultants:	400
Equipment	16,210
Office & Administration	<u>21,700</u>
Total	50,000

1911

In the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the City of Boston:

That the said original is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the City of Boston.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the City of Boston, this 1st day of January, 1911.

Mayor of Boston

The undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the City of Boston.

That the said original is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the City of Boston.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the City of Boston, this 1st day of January, 1911.

City Clerk

Attest: My hand and the seal of the City of Boston, this 1st day of January, 1911.

1. Project Objectives

The general objectives of the 1971 planning program are:

- 1) To develop a more rational planning process for the City of Boston criminal justice system, including:
 - a. a conceptual framework for developing program priorities;
 - b. a concentrated program for collecting systematic information on the needs of the criminal justice system.
- 2) To evaluate past, present and future programs in the light of information developed in objective (1) above and to use information from the evaluation process as a basis for the development of new projects and the modification of existing ones.
- 3) To work closely with line criminal justice agencies and community elements, including:
 - a. providing program suggestions and technical assistance;
 - b. developing a more coordinated approach to defining city priorities and acting there on.

2. Project Description

This project will support the activities the Planning and Program Development Groups of the Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee Staff. These groups consist of specialists in planning, research, and the program areas of the criminal justice system such as courts, corrections, and juvenile delinquency. It is the responsibility of these groups to establish priorities for program funding based, on the one hand on an overall analysis of the City's criminal justice system and the expressed requirements of line agencies and community groups, and on the other hand, the programmatic thrust of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement. Secondly, the program development group is also responsible for providing technical assistance to line agencies or other grantees of funds through the Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$120,750
Office & Administration:	<u>29,250</u>
Total:	\$150,000

The Commission on the Status of Women

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women
to the General Assembly of the United Nations

Volume I

Part I

Chapter I

1. The Commission on the Status of Women was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. It is the only international body devoted exclusively to the promotion of the status of women.

2. The Commission has since its inception been actively engaged in the study of the problems of women and in the promotion of their status.

3. The Commission has held a series of sessions, during which it has adopted a number of resolutions and recommendations. It has also conducted extensive research into the various aspects of the status of women.

General Principles

4. The Commission is guided by the following principles in its work: (a) the equality of men and women; (b) the full participation of women in all spheres of life; (c) the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women; (d) the promotion of the status of women as a condition for the achievement of peace and international cooperation.

5. The Commission believes that the status of women is a matter of fundamental importance to the well-being of the world. It is the duty of all nations to ensure that women enjoy the same rights and opportunities as men.

6. The Commission is convinced that the advancement of women is essential for the development of the world. It is the responsibility of all nations to take effective measures to improve the status of women.

Concluding Remarks

7. The Commission urges all nations to take prompt and effective action to improve the status of women. It calls for the adoption of measures to ensure the equality of men and women in all spheres of life.

CITY OF BOSTON COMPREHENSIVE
DRUG ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM
(CONTINUATION)1. Project Objectives

Over the past two years the City of Boston's Mayor's Council on Drug Abuse has developed a comprehensive program in an attempt to deal with the drug abuse phenomenon in this City. Two methadone out-patient clinics have already been treating a caseload of approximately 600 persons with a current waiting list of over 500. Over one-fourth of the active out-patients at the Boston City Hospital facility reside in the Allston-Brighton area. In addition, space was provided, without cost, to set-up a third methadone out-patient treatment facility in the Brighton Marine Hospital. Therefore, the purpose of this continuation grant is to establish a third treatment facility in Brighton. Projected caseload of this facility is 100-130 patients.

2. Project Description

The primary treatment modality for this facility will be "methadone blockade", documented by the Columbia University School of Public Health as having an 80 percent rehabilitation effectiveness. Treatment will be coupled with individual counseling provided by ex-addict counselors, vocational counseling and group therapy involving addict patients and their families whenever possible.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$96,000
Equipment:	5,010
Office and Administration:	<u>12,173</u>
Total:	\$113,183

1994

1994
1994
1994

1. Project Objectives

The District Court system is frequently the first contact which a person accused of a crime has with the Commonwealth's judicial system; therefore, it is important that the District Court proceeding evolve with a high degree of professional competence. Technical mistakes in law during these proceedings frequently have an unfavorable impact upon de novo trials that may take place subsequently in Superior Court. The primary objective of this grant is to improve the administration of criminal justice in the District Courts by the use of trained professional prosecutors who will handle all pre-trial and trial proceedings, replacing the police officer in the prosecuting function at the District Court level.

2. Project Description

1971 funds for this project will be used to expand the 1970 project by promoting three former legal aides to prosecutors for the Roxbury District Court. A total of seven prosecutors, three in the Dorchester District Court, three in the Roxbury District Court and one to cover South Boston and Charlestown will be provided under this grant. One legal aide and a legal aide/secretary will also be hired.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel	\$70,220
Office and Administration	<u>9,950</u>
Total	\$80,170

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Project Gemini

The following information was received from the Gemini Project Office, Washington, D.C., on February 17, 1967:

The Gemini Project Office is currently conducting a study of the feasibility of a manned mission to Mars. The study is being conducted in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The study is being conducted in two phases. The first phase is a preliminary study of the feasibility of a manned mission to Mars. The second phase is a detailed study of the mission.

The preliminary study is being conducted by the Gemini Project Office. The detailed study is being conducted by NASA.

The study is being conducted in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

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The study is being conducted in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

1. Project Objectives

The purpose of this grant is to provide continuation funding for the DARE Residential Youth Center on Blue Hills Avenue in Dorchester. The center provides an alternative to incarceration for youths who have been involved in the Criminal Justice System and for those youths who need residential care in order that they do not become involved with the Criminal Justice System. The primary focus of residence at the center is constructive educational and/or employment programs guided by creative relationships with staff counselors.

2. Project Description

The residence provides living space for an average of 10 youths at one time; approximately 30 in one year. Referrals to the center come from the Department of Youth Services, Division of Child Guardianship, private agencies throughout the city, and emergency housing as necessary. Counselors of the center work with youths, families of youths, and neighborhood agencies in a coordinated effort to meet the specific needs of the residents. The center will provide supportive services for medical, dental, mental health, and legal needs, and innovative recreational, social, and cultural enrichment opportunities in which the youths may participate.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$37,000
Contracts & Consultants:	6,500
Equipment:	2,500
Office & Administration:	<u>4,000</u>
Total:	\$50,000

1. Project Objectives

The delinquent and potentially delinquent target group lack not only the substantive skills needed for well-paying jobs; more fundamentally they lack the work habits and attitudes toward work needed to perform any job successfully. The vocational aim of the project should be not to duplicate existing skill-oriented vocational programs, but to prepare youngsters to enter such programs by helping them to acquire a better work orientation in jobs they can now handle. The program proposed is pre-vocational in this sense, rather than vocational. A successfully applied principle of Alcoholics Anonymous, Synanon, and other programs is that one one best helps himself by taking responsibility for helping others to cope with similar problems. The present proposal for funds under this grant therefore has two parts: one in which delinquent teenagers serve as tutors to young children with learning difficulties similar to their own; and one in which they make an important contribution to city juvenile delinquency planning.

- Project Description

We propose to make funds available to employ 20 youth-tutors (for 30 weeks each, 10 hours a week) by referral to the Youth Tutoring Youth Program from court probation officers, juvenile police, and other neighborhood agencies in contact with delinquent youth. The Youth Activities Commission of the City of Boston will administer the funds for tutorial supplies and provide counseling services to youth-tutors and tutorial supervisors. The second aspect of this grant will provide funds to employ 40 adjudicated delinquent and high-potential delinquent teens to undertake a recreational survey of high-delinquency areas of Boston. They will work under the supervision of the Youth Activities Commission Area Youth Workers; regular reports from these workers will be integrated into a final report on the recreational programs and facilities available throughout the City.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$24,900
Contracts & Consultants:	1,600
Equipment:	1,980
Office & Administration:	<u>4,020</u>
Total:	\$32,500

ALBANY, N.Y.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE
AND THE HONORABLE THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1911
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1910
AND BY THE ASSEMBLY
JANUARY 11, 1910
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

ALBANY, N.Y.:
JANUARY 11, 1911.
PRINTED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
AT ALBANY.
1911.

ALBANY, N.Y.

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1. Project Objectives

Complex changes in the criminal law in recent years resulting from federal and state decisions have created a need for a concise and useable handbook to keep prosecutors and law enforcement personnel abreast of the current status of these changes.

2. Project Description

This project will enable the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office to develop and publish a permanent prosecutors reference manual which will include a detailed outline of the elements of each common law and statutory crime and the latest cases illustrating each element; a detailed discussion of the issues which frequently arise in motions before the court with special emphasis in the areas of search and seizure: identification, arrest, custody and detention, and surveillance techniques. The handbook will be used by all prosecutors and the legal advisors to the Boston Police Department.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$22,400
Equipment:	800
Office and Administration:	<u>4,940</u>
Total	28,140

1. Project Objectives:

In an effort to determine priorities of need within a criminal justice system, it has been necessary to first identify high crime areas and identify types of crime by area. This project will be a continuation of this effort.

2. Project Description:

At the outset this project will coordinate the results of several different victimization surveys conducted by this and other offices throughout the City and identify areas not covered by existing surveys. One of these areas will be in the field of crime as it impinges on the aged throughout the City of Boston. It is our intention to identify specific problems now suffered by the elderly community and attempt to design and implement the rendering of service to counter-act these problems.

3. Estimated Budget:

Personnel:	\$7,020
Contractual Services:	\$16,000
Office & Admin.:	<u>\$1,800</u>
	\$24,820

THEORY OF THE
RELATIONSHIP

The theory of the relationship is a theory of the relationship between the individual and the social environment. It is a theory of the relationship between the individual and the social environment. It is a theory of the relationship between the individual and the social environment.

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1. Project Objectives

South Boston falls in the Tufts New England Mental Health Center catchment area. It is generally agreed that of the mental health catchment area programs, that of Tufts is by far the best developed. As part of its planning process, the Center engaged the Cambridge Center for Research in the Behavioral Sciences to conduct a survey in South Boston which indicated that juvenile delinquency and youth crime ranked second only to alcoholism as a source of concern to residents. Accordingly, the Mental Health Center has developed a comprehensive delinquency prevention plan for South Boston, intended not as a pilot experiment (although it will have a research component) but as an expression of its continuing commitment to community needs. The program proposed will have three phases, dealing with the 9-12, 12-15, and 15-18 year age groups. William Monahan has been hired to direct the delinquency prevention program; he is a native of South Boston, on leave from pupil adjustment work in the Boston Public Schools, with a law degree and extensive experience in youth work.

2. Project Description

At the heart of this program will be the anchor workers, combination social workers, child advocates, big brothers, and parent surrogates. They will work not only with the boys assigned to them, but also with their families, teachers, and other significant people in their lives, addressing themselves not only to the problems of the child, but also to institutional failures which reinforce them. Funds requested under this grant will cover Phase I of the comprehensive juvenile delinquency plan in South Boston which involves anchor workers in close coordination with school personnel, families, and neighborhood agencies, identifying seriously troubled delinquent and pre-delinquent youth to be included in Phases II and III.

3. Estimated Budget

Personnel:	\$16,200
Contracts & Consultants:	4,200
Office & Administration:	850
Total:	\$21,250

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1900

General Statistics

At the first
census taken
in 1790 the
population of
the United States
was 3,929,214.
In 1800 it was
5,308,483.
In 1810 it was
7,240,141.
In 1820 it was
9,637,881.
In 1830 it was
12,866,019.
In 1840 it was
17,069,299.
In 1850 it was
23,802,384.
In 1860 it was
31,907,375.
In 1870 it was
38,553,715.
In 1880 it was
50,155,783.
In 1890 it was
62,946,584.
In 1900 it was
76,212,168.

Population by Sex

At the first
census taken
in 1790 the
population of
the United States
was 3,929,214.
In 1800 it was
5,308,483.
In 1810 it was
7,240,141.
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In 1840 it was
17,069,299.
In 1850 it was
23,802,384.
In 1860 it was
31,907,375.
In 1870 it was
38,553,715.
In 1880 it was
50,155,783.
In 1890 it was
62,946,584.
In 1900 it was
76,212,168.

Population by Race

At the first
census taken
in 1790 the
population of
the United States
was 3,929,214.
In 1800 it was
5,308,483.
In 1810 it was
7,240,141.
In 1820 it was
9,637,881.
In 1830 it was
12,866,019.
In 1840 it was
17,069,299.
In 1850 it was
23,802,384.
In 1860 it was
31,907,375.
In 1870 it was
38,553,715.
In 1880 it was
50,155,783.
In 1890 it was
62,946,584.
In 1900 it was
76,212,168.

1. Project Objectives

For many years selected law enforcement personnel were utilizing electronic methods for surveillance (wiretapping). Recently, interest in surveillance has increased greatly because of legal and technical developments in the area of surveillance and extensive use of surveillance by criminal elements to monitor vital law enforcement and civilian conversations. Yet, with all the developments, very few law enforcement personnel are aware of the complexity of the laws associated with surveillance and counter-surveillance (the detection of "planted" electronic bugs, etc.). Therefore, the purpose of this project is to develop proper material, legal and technical, and conduct a model course in the implication of surveillance and counter-surveillance measures. This course will be geared especially for District Attorney's personnel and will be adaptable with very few changes to other counties.

2. Project Description

It is expected that the project will provide law enforcement personnel with a thorough knowledge of laws governing surveillance, an understanding of the principles and working knowledge in the various techniques of electronic surveillance, and an understanding of the principles and working knowledge of counter-surveillance measures. It is expected that the course will last four days, with preparation of course outline requiring four months. The project will be directed by the District Attorney's Office who will provide for the development of the course and its evaluation. Technical material will be prepared by selected technical consultants which will be chosen.

3. Estimated Budget

Consultants & Contract Services:	\$5,000
Equipment:	<u>5,945</u>
Total:	\$10,945

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BY-YELLOW	BB-ROYAL BLUE

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